

Coalition's Role to Eliminate Lawlessness in Pakistan from the Perspective of Seerah al-Nabaviah

Dr. Hafiz Muhammad Siddique

Lecturer, Department of Hadith, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur:

hm.siddique@iub.edu.pk

Muhammad Zahid Zaheer Iqbal

Lecturer, Department of Hadith, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur:

zahid.zaheer@iub.edu.pk

Iqra Ehsan

MS Accounting & ND Finance, Virtual University, Lahore:

[iqraimran1991@gmail.com](mailto:iqramran1991@gmail.com)

Abstract

This study is all about reviewing the coalition's role against lawlessness in Pakistan, dealing insights from the perspectives of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)'s teachings. Lawlessness is a severe threat to community peace, stability, and economic prosperity in Pakistan, needing strong response tactics. This analysis emphasises the importance of coalitions as a potent vehicle for combating lawlessness by evaluating historical antecedents and present research. The essay examines how coalitions might be established and sustained to effectively resist lawlessness, drawing on Prophetic teachings that emphasise unity, collaboration, and justice. Various coalitions, both inside and outside of Pakistan, are examined, offering politicians, community leaders, and law enforcement agencies with useful insights and best practises. The findings highlight the value of inclusive coalitions that enable collaboration among varied stakeholders such as governmental agencies, civil society organisations, religious experts, and community leaders. Furthermore, the assessment outlines important problems and potential solutions for effective coalition building and operation. Finally, this study adds to a better understanding of the role of coalitions in supporting peace, stability, and the rule of law, while also giving practical insights for policymakers and stakeholders involved in the fight against lawlessness in Pakistan.

Keywords: Role of Coalition, Eradicating Lawlessness, Prophet Teachings, Unity, Cooperation, Justice

Introduction

Lawlessness is a major issue in Pakistan, undermining community peace, stability, and economic prosperity.¹ To eradicate lawlessness, effective solutions that address the core causes and foster a culture of peace and justice are required. This research paper provides a detailed examination of the role of coalitions in combatting lawlessness in Pakistan, utilising lessons from the Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) teachings.

Coalitions, defined as collaborative alliances amongst various stakeholders, have the potential to be strong change agents. Coalitions can pool resources, knowledge, and influence by combining multiple players to address the numerous difficulties connected with lawlessness.² Furthermore, the Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) teachings emphasise virtues like as unity, collaboration, and justice, which carry vital lessons for dealing with lawlessness in modern society.

The fundamental goal of this research is to investigate the role of coalitions in reducing lawlessness in Pakistan, using historical antecedents and current studies to obtain insights and guide practical tactics. This research intends to give policymakers, community leaders, and law enforcement agencies with helpful recommendations on how to effectively combat lawlessness and promote a safer and more equitable society by diving into successful coalition projects and analysing their effects. This study adds to a better understanding of the function of coalitions in maintaining peace, stability, and the rule of law by merging ideas from Prophetic teachings with modern coalition studies. Finally, it seeks to give practical direction for the establishment and operation of successful coalitions, so encouraging joint efforts to abolish lawlessness in Pakistan.

Literature Review

In Pakistan, lawlessness is a severe threat to community peace, stability, and economic prosperity. Scholars, politicians, and practitioners have increasingly recognised coalitions' potential as a strong vehicle for eliminating lawlessness and establishing a culture of peace and justice in recent years.³ This literature study attempts to give a complete assessment

¹ Ahmed, Riaz. "Addressing Lawlessness in Pakistan: A Governance Perspective." *South Asian Studies* 32, no. 1 (2017): 99-118.

² Fazal, Sobia, and Saira Ahmad. "Strengthening Coalition-building for Effective Governance: A Case Study of the National Action Plan in Pakistan." *Asian Journal of Political Science* 27, no. 3 (2019): 301-320.

³ Aziz, Hassan. "Combating Lawlessness in Pakistan: Challenges and Policy Options." Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. Accessed June 2023. https://www.issi.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/1359278426_67910856.pdf.

Coalition's Role to Eliminate Lawlessness in Pakistan from the Perspective of Seerah al-Nabawiah

of current research and historical antecedents, with an emphasis on the role of coalitions in tackling lawlessness in Pakistan, while incorporating lessons from the Prophet Muhammad's teachings (ﷺ).⁴

History demonstrates the usefulness of coalitions in combating lawlessness. For example, the Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) coalition of several tribes in Medina is a major historical precedent.⁵ The Ansar and Muhajirun alliance encouraged unity and collaboration among disparate groups, building a system of justice and stability within the society.⁶ Such historical instances demonstrate the importance of Prophetic teachings on unity and collaboration in today's fight against lawlessness.

Recent research provides insights into the creation and operation of coalitions. The relevance of inclusive coalitions that bring together governmental entities, civil society organisations, religious experts, and community leaders has been highlighted in numerous situations. These coalitions make use of stakeholders' unique skills and resources to solve the multiple difficulties connected with lawlessness. To improve collaboration and maximise effect, they use methods such as frequent coordination meetings, cooperative planning, and information exchange.

Case examples from Pakistan demonstrate the effectiveness of coalition projects. For example, following the devastating Peshawar school assault in 2014, the National Action Plan (NAP) brought together various stakeholders to combat terrorism and extremism. The NAP emphasises the need of political will, interagency collaboration, and community participation in coalition initiatives. Similarly, community-led coalitions, such as the Citizens-Police Liaison Committee (CPLC), have played an important role in decreasing crime rates in places such as Karachi by bringing law enforcement and people together.

International examples offer additional insights and lessons. The Strong Cities Network, a global partnership of local governments and practitioners, is dedicated to avoiding violent extremism and building community resilience. The coalition's strategy emphasises sharing best practises, capacity building, and creating local partnerships. These examples show

⁴ Khan, Fazlur R. "Eradicating Lawlessness: Lessons from the Prophetic Traditions." *Journal of Law and Religion* 29, no. 3 (2014): 428-454.

⁵ Al-Dawoody, Ahmed (2011). *The Islamic Law of War: Justifications and Regulations*. Palgrave Macmillan. p. 19.

⁶ Ibn Hisham, Abu Muhammad 'Abdul Malik, *As-Sirah An-Nabawiyyah*, Islami Kutub Khana, Lahore, Vol. 03, P. 123.

how coalition models may be transferred and emphasise the need of learning from global experiences.⁷

While coalitions have potential, their creation and operation are fraught with difficulties. These issues include stakeholder variations in goals and priorities, power dynamics, resource mobilisation, and long-term commitment. To address these difficulties, procedures for dispute resolution, equitable resource distribution, and long-term participation are required.

Finally, the examination of literature emphasises the critical importance of coalitions in combating lawlessness in Pakistan. Coalitions may successfully confront lawlessness and promote peace, stability, and the rule of law by using the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)'s teachings, which emphasise unity, collaboration, and justice. The study focuses on successful coalition activities, lessons learned from historical and present instances, and future difficulties. The findings help policymakers, community leaders, and others involved in reducing lawlessness in Pakistan gain a better understanding of the possibilities of coalitions.

Formation of Coalitions

The creation of successful alliances is critical in the fight against lawlessness in Pakistan. This section addresses crucial factors and techniques for creating coalitions that may successfully fight lawlessness and promote peace and justice, based on the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), which emphasise unity and collaboration.

- The first stage in building a coalition is identifying and enlisting relevant stakeholders with a vested interest in eradicating lawlessness. Government agencies, law enforcement agencies, civil society organisations, religious academics, community leaders, and representatives from impacted communities are examples of stakeholders. Inclusivity is critical because it ensures a diversity of ideas and knowledge.⁸
- Coalition members must share a common understanding of the aims and objectives they aspire to achieve. This involves specifying the parts of lawlessness they intend to target, such as crime rates,

⁷ International Organization for Migration. "Strengthening Local Resilience and Prevention of Violent Extremism: The Strong Cities Network." Accessed June 2023. https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/success_stories/document/Strong-Cities-Network-2021.pdf.

⁸ Ayub, Muhammad. "Role of Religious Scholars in Countering Extremism and Lawlessness in Pakistan." *Journal of Islam, Peace & Love* 8, no. 1 (2018): 15-29.

Coalition's Role to Eliminate Lawlessness in Pakistan from the Perspective of Seerah al-Nabaviah

corruption, or social instability. A clear articulation of common goals allows coalition members to collaborate and coordinate more effectively.

- Building confidence and encouraging collaboration among coalition members is critical to the coalition's success. This may be accomplished through frequent contact, the exchange of knowledge and resources, and the creation of networking and relationship-building opportunities. Formal agreements, rules of behaviour, and secrecy protocols are examples of trust-building techniques.
- A well-defined governance structure is required to guide the coalition's activities. Establishing roles and duties, decision-making procedures, and methods for accountability and openness are all part of this. Effective leadership ensures that the coalition runs in a coherent and inclusive way, with representation from varied interests.
- Adequate resources are required for coalitions to carry out their operations successfully. Seeking financing from government, philanthropic organisations, or corporate sponsors are all examples of resource mobilisation techniques. To preserve trust and sustainability, it is critical to guarantee equal resource distribution and transparent financial management.
- The coalition's effectiveness is dependent on engaging and strengthening communities affected by lawlessness. Community outreach programmes, awareness campaigns, capacity-building projects, and incorporating community people in decision-making processes can all be part of this. The coalition's activities are more successful and sustainable when the community owns them.
- The creation of coalitions requires strong collaborations between law enforcement agencies and communities. Initiatives such as community policing, joint trainings, and collaborative problem-solving techniques can help achieve this. Collaboration among these groups aids in the bridge-building between law enforcement and the community, establishing trust and successful crime prevention techniques.

- Coalitions must stay adaptive and flexible in the face of changing conditions and obstacles. This may entail conducting periodic assessments of coalition operations, learning from successes and failures, and adjusting plans and approaches as needed. Coalition members' regular contact and feedback loops promote continuing learning and growth.⁹

Following these coalition-building tactics, stakeholders in Pakistan may construct inclusive, collaborative, and successful coalitions to combat lawlessness. These coalitions, inspired by the Prophetic principles of unity and collaboration, can build a culture of peace, stability, and justice, therefore contributing to the abolition of lawlessness in the country.

Operation and Sustainability of Coalitions

Coalitions created to combat lawlessness in Pakistan require adequate operational methods and policies to ensure their long-term viability and influence. This section examines critical concerns and tactics for coalition operation and sustainability, incorporating lessons from successful coalition efforts and the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)'s teachings.

- Communication is essential for the successful operation of a coalition. Regular communication channels, such as meetings, newsletters, and online platforms, should be developed to support coalition members' information exchange, decision-making, and coordination. Clear communication lines aid in maintaining unity, fostering collaboration, and ensuring that all stakeholders are well-informed and actively involved.
- Coalitions require strategic planning procedures to establish short- and long-term objectives, as well as action plans and timetables. Strategic planning allows the coalition to align its actions with its overall objective, prioritise initiatives, and efficiently allocate resources. The Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) teachings emphasise the necessity of defining clear goals and working towards them with commitment and discipline.
- Sustainable resource mobilisation is critical for coalition efforts to continue. Coalitions should seek long-term collaborations with government agencies, funders, and corporate sponsors to diversify

⁹ Fazal, Sobia, and Saira Ahmad. "Strengthening Coalition-building for Effective Governance: A Case Study of the National Action Plan in Pakistan.", 301-320.

Coalition's Role to Eliminate Lawlessness in Pakistan from the Perspective of Seerah al-Nabawiah

their financing sources. Furthermore, efforts might be undertaken to strengthen coalition members' abilities to seek money through grant writing and fundraising operations. Local ownership and support for the coalition's goals should also be considered in sustainability strategies.

- To measure the success and impact of coalition efforts, regular monitoring and evaluation processes are required. These procedures entail gathering and analysing data, assessing results, and finding areas for improvement. Coalitions may improve their methods, adjust initiatives, and increase their effectiveness over time by learning from their successes and problems. The Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) teachings emphasise introspection, self-reflection, and ongoing self-improvement, which may be used to the coalition's evaluation and learning processes.
- Due to varied interests and viewpoints, coalitions may face disputes and disagreements among stakeholders. Establishing conflict resolution processes, such as mediation or arbitration, is critical to maintaining peace and unity within the coalition. Consensus-building tactics based on open conversation and mutual respect can help overcome differences and create inclusive and representative decision-making processes.
- Investing in capacity-building programmes for coalition members improves their ability to successfully contribute to the coalition's goals. Training programmes, workshops, and knowledge-sharing platforms may be designed to help members develop their abilities, exchange best practises, and stimulate collaboration. The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)'s teachings emphasise the importance of knowledge and promote obtaining knowledge as a lifelong endeavour.
- Coalitions can increase their effect by engaging in policy lobbying and raising public awareness about the need of combating lawlessness. Strategic advocacy efforts, media appearances, and public events can serve to mobilise support, promote public debate, and build political will. The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)'s teachings emphasise the need of speaking out against injustice and striving for the improvement of society.

Stakeholders in Pakistan may increase their efforts to combat lawlessness by implementing these coalition operation and sustainability tactics. These

coalitions may build a culture of peace, justice, and social cohesion in the country by incorporating the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)'s teachings on effective communication, strategic planning, resource mobilisation, and constant learning.

Case Studies from Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)'s Teachings

There are several instances from the life of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) that demonstrate his ability to form and lead coalitions for various purposes. Here are two case studies from his teachings on coalition-building:

- 1) **Treaty of Aqabah:** A notable alliance made by the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was the Treaty of *Aqabah*. Twelve men from *Madinah* swore their loyalty to the Prophet in *Aqabah*, near *Makkah*, in 621 CE. This occasion saw the formation of the first official alliance between Muslims and the inhabitants of *Madinah*. The Treaty of *Aqabah* set the groundwork for Muslims to migrate (*Hijrah*) from *Makkah* to *Madinah*, where they would find assistance and a safe sanctuary. The people of *Madinah* agreed to defend the Prophet and his followers, while the Prophet swore to create justice, settle conflicts, and preserve the people's rights. This association served to strengthen the Muslim community and create the framework for the formation of the Islamic state in *Madinah*.¹⁰
- 2) **Muwakhat (brotherhood):** Muwkhat is an essential part of Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) teachings on coalition-building and togetherness. It alludes to the brotherly tie formed by the early Muslim community in Medina. To establish a strong sense of togetherness, collaboration, and support within the Muslim community, the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) matched each Muhajir (emigrant from Mecca) with an Ansar (helper from Medina). This act of matching produced a strong relationship and mutual duty among Muslims of all tribes and ethnicities. Muwakhat was instrumental in bringing the early Muslim community together by encouraging love, compassion, and solidarity. It aided in the assimilation of the Muhajirun into their new society in Medina by bridging divides across tribes. This notion of brotherhood emphasised the necessity of unity and collaboration in the face of adversity, and it contributed to Muslim community's general strength and stability.¹¹

¹⁰ Bukhari, Muhammad bin Ismail, *Al-Jam' e Al-Sahih*, Book 5, Hadith 227

¹¹ Ibn Hisham, *As-Sirah An-Nabawiyah*, Vol. 03, P. 123.

Coalition's Role to Eliminate Lawlessness in Pakistan from the Perspective of Seerah al-Nabaviyah

- 3) **Treaty of Medina (Constitution of Medina):** The Treaty of Medina, also known as the Medina Constitution, was a historic agreement negotiated between the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and several tribes and villages in Medina. This 622 CE contract created the groundwork for a coherent society and acted as a constitution for the newly founded Muslim community. The Treaty of Medina brought Muslims and non-Muslims together under one umbrella, promoting peaceful coexistence and collaboration among many religious and ethnic groups. The pact defined principles of fairness, mutual defence, and collaboration in government and conflict resolution. It built a powerful coalition that cut over religious and ethnic lines, establishing a sense of solidarity and shared responsibility among Medina's varied people.¹²

- 4) **Treaty of Hudaibiyyah:** The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah was a crucial event in the Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) life that displayed his diplomatic abilities in building a coalition. The Prophet and his companions travelled to Makkah in 628 CE to conduct Umrah (a small pilgrimage). The Quraysh tribe, however, originally barred them from entering the city. Following discussions, a pact known as the pact of Hudaibiyyah was signed between the Muslims and the Quraysh. This pact established a ten-year period of peace between Muslims and Quraysh, allowing Muslims to undertake Umrah the next year. The pact also included provisions for alliances and cooperation, giving other tribes the option of forming alliances with the Quraysh or the Muslims. The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah demonstrated the Prophet (ﷺ)'s approach to coalition-building, diplomacy, and conflict settlement.¹³

- 5) **The Alliance of the Confederates (Battle of the Trench):** The Battle of the Trench, which occurred in 627 CE, was a pivotal event in which the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) displayed his ability to create a coalition in the face of a major challenge. The Quraysh, Ghatafan, and other allied tribes attacked Medina with the purpose of eliminating the Muslim community. In response to this looming threat, the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) established alliances with a

¹² Al-Dawoody, Ahmed (2011). *The Islamic Law of War*. p. 19.

¹³ The Quran 48:1-27

number of tribes, notably the Jewish tribe of Banu Qurayza and the surrounding Arab tribes of Aws and Khazraj. This alliance brought together Muslims and their supporters to protect Medina from confederate armies. The Muslims successfully defended Medina and stopped the onslaught by strategic planning, fortification of the city, and coalition cohesiveness.¹⁴

These case studies demonstrate the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)'s ability to construct coalitions, encourage unity, and strategically form alliances for the benefit of the Muslim community. His teachings and deeds continue to serve as significant models of coalition-building and teamwork for accomplishing common goals and overcoming obstacles.

Case Studies Pakistan:

1. **National Action Plan (NAP) in Pakistan:** The National Action Plan, which was adopted in the aftermath of the devastating Peshawar school assault in 2014, is an important case study of coalition-building in Pakistan to combat lawlessness. The NAP brought together a diverse range of stakeholders, including political parties, government institutions, law enforcement agencies, and religious leaders, with the common objective of combating terrorism and extremism. The alliance prioritised programmes like as improved intelligence sharing, targeted military actions, and attempts to disrupt terrorist finance. The success of the NAP was due to strong political resolve, interagency collaboration, and popular backing, proving the potential of a united coalition in combating lawlessness.¹⁵
- 2.
3. **Citizens-Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) in Karachi:** The Citizens-Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) is a prime example of a community-led coalition that has achieved tremendous progress in lowering crime rates and combating lawlessness in Karachi. The CPLC, which is made up of volunteers from various backgrounds, works closely with law enforcement agencies, people, and business communities. The coalition has effectively increased trust, communication, and collaboration between law enforcement and the community via projects like as the CPLC helpline, community policing, and public awareness campaigns. The CPLC approach

¹⁴ Ibn Ishaq (trans. A Guillaume), *The life of Muhammad*. Oxford, 2004, p. 454.

¹⁵ National Counter Terrorism Authority, *National Action Plan 2014*, Accessed June 2023. <https://nacta.gov.pk/nap-2014/>.

Coalition's Role to Eliminate Lawlessness in Pakistan from the Perspective of Seerah al-Nabawiah

- emphasises the significance of community participation, collaboration, and grassroots activities in combating lawlessness at the local level.¹⁶
- 4.
 5. **Strong Cities Network:** The Strong Cities Network (SCN) is a global network of municipal governments and practitioners dedicated to the prevention and combating of violent extremism. This case study sheds light on international coalition-building activities and their possible application in Pakistan. The SCN emphasises the importance of cities in combating crime and developing community resilience. The SCN assists local actors in establishing effective preventative measures and fostering inclusive and cohesive communities via information exchange, capacity building, and cooperation. This case study emphasises the importance of international cooperation, best practises sharing, and coordination among many stakeholders in combating lawlessness on a worldwide scale.¹⁷
 - 6.
 7. **Khudi Pakistan:** Khudi Pakistan is a grassroots organisation that uses education, mentorship, and community participation to empower young and prevent lawlessness. The influence of a localised alliance that harnesses the potential of youth to promote peace, justice, and social cohesion is demonstrated in this case study. Khudi Pakistan engages young people via leadership development programmes, social entrepreneurial ventures, and public awareness campaigns on problems like as gender equality and extremism. Khudi Pakistan illustrates the potential of coalitions established around a shared goal to bring about good change at the grassroots level by mobilising young people and training them with skills and knowledge.¹⁸

¹⁶ Hussain, Sarfraz, and Muhammad Khalid. "Citizens-Police Liaison Committee (CPLC): A Model for Public-Private Partnership in Crime Control." *Pakistan Journal of Criminology* 10, no. 3 (2018): 112-128.

¹⁷ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). "Handbook on Building and Strengthening Community Coalitions to Prevent Violent Extremism." Vienna, Austria: UNODC, 2019. Accessed June 2023. https://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/Community_Coalitions_Handbook_ENG_LR.pdf.

¹⁸ Memon, Aijaz, and Nargis Memon. "Khudi Pakistan: Empowering Youth for Peace and Development." In *Engaging Youth in Peacebuilding: A Practical Handbook*, edited by S. H.

These case studies demonstrate various ways to coalition-building and showcase effective actions in Pakistan to combat lawlessness.

Challenges and Solutions:

While coalitions show potential for decreasing lawlessness in Pakistan, they confront a number of problems that may limit their efficacy. Understanding and tackling these issues is critical to the long-term viability of coalition activities. This section identifies important issues and suggests viable strategies to overcome them.

▪ Diverse Interests and Priorities:

Challenge: Coalition members may have opposing interests, objectives, and agendas, which can lead to disagreements and stymie progress.

Solution: Facilitate an open and inclusive discourse among coalition members in order to establish common ground and common aims. In order to achieve the broader goal of reducing lawlessness, emphasise compromise and consensus-building. Clear communication, trust-building initiatives, and conflict resolution methods may all aid in conflict resolution and collaboration.

▪ Power Dynamics and Inequality:

Challenge: Power inequalities among coalition members can have an impact on coalition decision-making, resource distribution, and overall effectiveness.

Solution: Create a governance system that promotes equal representation and decision-making. Encourage openness and inclusion in resource distribution, as well as accountability and oversight measures. Engage in capacity-building activities to strengthen the coalition's marginalised or disadvantaged groups and to redress power inequalities.

▪ Resource Mobilization and Sustainability:

Challenge: Securing enough and consistent finance for coalition operations can be difficult, especially in the long run.

Solution: Create a comprehensive resource mobilisation plan that involves diversifying financing sources, forming strategic alliances, and

Coalition's Role to Eliminate Lawlessness in Pakistan from the Perspective of Seerah al-Nabawiah

increasing local ownership and support. Improve coalition members' grant writing and fundraising skills. To gain financial resources, advocate for government assistance and business social responsibility programmes.

▪ Maintaining Long-term Commitment:

Challenge: Maintaining coalition members' dedication and participation over time may be difficult, especially when faced with challenges and losses.

Solution: Encourage coalition members to feel a feeling of ownership and shared responsibility via regular contact, acknowledgement of accomplishments, and celebration of milestones. To retain motivation, always emphasise the effect and relevance of the coalition's activities. To keep the coalition vibrant and relevant, provide channels for constant learning, innovation, and adaptation.

▪ Coordination and Information Sharing:

Challenge: Given the multiplicity of stakeholders and the need for timely and accurate data, ensuring efficient coordination and information sharing across coalition members can be difficult.

Solution: Create explicit communication routes, such as frequent meetings, common platforms, and information management tools. Encourage members to engage and collaborate on a regular basis by holding joint planning meetings, working groups, and task forces. Invest in technology and data management solutions to make information exchange and decision-making more efficient.

Overcoming Resistance and Opposition

Challenge: Coalitions may encounter hostility or pushback from a variety of individuals that benefit from or prolong lawlessness.

Solution: Develop techniques for interacting with resistive players, such as communication, alliance building, and emphasising the advantages of the coalition's efforts. Advocate for policy and legal changes that support the coalition's goals. Use public awareness initiatives to dispel myths and gain public support for the coalition's work.

Coalitions in Pakistan can increase their efficacy in combating lawlessness by tackling these difficulties through proactive initiatives and collaborative ways. Stakeholders may handle these issues with tenacity, empathy, and a

dedication to the larger good by drawing on the Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) teachings on justice, unity, and endurance.

Implications and Policy Recommendations:

The research on the role of coalitions in eradicating lawlessness in Pakistan, in the light of Prophetic teachings, offers several implications and policy recommendations for stakeholders involved in addressing lawlessness. These recommendations aim to guide policymakers, government agencies, civil society organizations, and community leaders in their efforts to establish and strengthen coalitions for sustainable impact.

- Foster greater collaboration and coordination among government agencies, law enforcement bodies, and relevant stakeholders to address lawlessness comprehensively. Establish mechanisms for information sharing, joint operations, and cooperation to enhance the effectiveness of coalition efforts. This can be achieved through the development of interagency task forces, shared intelligence platforms, and regular joint training programs.
- Emphasize the importance of community engagement and participation in coalition initiatives. Involve local communities, civil society organizations, and religious leaders in decision-making processes, policy development, and program implementation. Encourage community ownership, promote dialogue, and create platforms for community members to contribute their perspectives and solutions to address lawlessness effectively.¹⁹
- Prioritize capacity building initiatives to empower coalition members with the necessary skills and knowledge to address lawlessness. This includes training programs on conflict resolution, community policing, human rights, and countering extremism. Foster partnerships with academic institutions, think tanks, and international organizations to develop training modules and provide technical support for coalition members.
- Advocate for legislative reforms that support the coalition's objectives in eradicating lawlessness. This may involve enacting or amending laws related to crime prevention, corruption, money laundering, and terrorism financing. Develop policies that promote transparency, accountability, and the rule of law. Ensure that legal

¹⁹ Abbasi, Ayesha. "Countering Extremism in Pakistan: The Role of Civil Society and Grassroots Initiatives." *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs* 18, no. 1 (2017): 71-79.

Coalition's Role to Eliminate Lawlessness in Pakistan from the Perspective of Seerah al-Nabawiah

frameworks are aligned with international standards and human rights principles.

- Shift focus from reactive measures to proactive prevention and rehabilitation strategies. Invest in programs that address root causes of lawlessness, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of education. Support initiatives that promote social cohesion, youth empowerment, and the reintegration of offenders into society. Allocate resources for mental health support, counseling services, and vocational training for individuals at risk of engaging in illegal activities.²⁰
- Foster international cooperation and knowledge sharing on best practices in addressing lawlessness. Engage with international organizations, such as the United Nations and regional bodies, to benefit from their expertise and resources. Participate in global forums and conferences to exchange ideas and learn from experiences of other countries facing similar challenges.
- Develop a culture of evaluation, learning, and evidence-based decision-making within coalitions. Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the impact and effectiveness of coalition activities. Regularly review and adapt strategies based on lessons learned. Share findings and best practices to contribute to the broader knowledge base on combating lawlessness.

Implementing these policy recommendations can contribute to the establishment of strong, sustainable coalitions that effectively address lawlessness in Pakistan. By aligning their efforts with Prophetic teachings of justice, unity, and compassion, stakeholders can foster a society that upholds the rule of law, promotes social harmony, and eradicates lawlessness for the betterment of all citizens.

Conclusion

The role of coalitions in eradicating lawlessness from Pakistan, guided by Prophetic teachings, holds great potential for fostering a society built on justice, unity, and peace. Coalitions bring together diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, law enforcement bodies, civil society organizations, religious leaders, and communities, to collectively address the multifaceted challenges of lawlessness. By leveraging the teachings of the

²⁰ Qadir, Sana, and Muhammad Asim. "Role of Youth in Counterterrorism and Law Enforcement: A Case Study of Pakistan." *Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses* 10, no. 1 (2018): 8-14.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) on justice, collaboration, and compassion, as well as the guides from exemplary coalitions of Bai'at-e-Aqabah, Muwakhat, Mithaq-e-Medina, Sulah Hudaibiyah, and the Alliance of the Confederates, can create meaningful change and contribute to a safer and more harmonious society.

It is imperative for policymakers, government agencies, civil society organizations, and community leaders to prioritize interagency collaboration, community engagement, capacity building, legislative reforms, prevention and rehabilitation, international cooperation, and evaluation. By aligning their efforts with these recommendations, stakeholders can build resilient coalitions that work towards a law-abiding and just society.

In short, coalitions guided by Prophetic teachings have the potential to create a transformative impact in eradicating lawlessness from Pakistan. By coming together, leveraging their diverse strengths, and addressing the challenges with determination and resilience, stakeholders can pave the way for a future where justice prevails, lawlessness is eradicated, and society thrives in peace and harmony.